

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT AGREE

WILL WORK TOGETHER FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS

Neither Will Enter to Any Faction of the Party at the Expense of Another Both Want Republican Congress and a Republican President in 1912.

Boston, Mass., July 3.—President Taft and Col. Roosevelt are in perfect accord. Between them there is understanding, not expressed perhaps, but tacit. Between them they will play out the great game that is to end at the polls next November and that will result in a Republican or a Democratic House of Representatives and that may indicate the way in which the election in 1912 may go.

As to the ultimate outcome of that game they both agree. It is to be a Republican. As to the outcome of that other election they have the same belief or hope that the next President of the United States must be a member of the Grand Old Party.

Minor differences of opinion as to whether or not a chief forester of the United States and a personal friend of one man was fired unjustly, questions of the fitness of certain cabinet officials, will be submitted to the public.

Col. Roosevelt has been called the "greatest living American" and conservatives have laughed, but few would deny that he is the greatest living politician in the country.

President Taft is the titular head of the Republican party. He has said so in speeches. A few months ago he hated politics, probably he does yet, but at the same time he is going to fight to retain control of the House and to assure his party of victory in 1912. He has far too many very good friends who might be sacrificed by his lack of interest to ever sit quietly by and see defeat come if he could prevent it.

It was admitted after the conference between the President and Col. Roosevelt at the Evans cottage on Burgess Point, that politics and the fight to retain control of the House and to assure his party of victory in 1912. He has far too many very good friends who might be sacrificed by his lack of interest to ever sit quietly by and see defeat come if he could prevent it.

At the tea party on the terrace of the cottage that looks out over Salem Bay they did talk politics and of the fight to retain control of the House and to assure his party of victory in 1912. He has far too many very good friends who might be sacrificed by his lack of interest to ever sit quietly by and see defeat come if he could prevent it.

They decided how the game should be played and who should move the knights and who the castles.

Of this of course officials here are not talking at all, but this is the way some politicians figure it out. Col. Roosevelt, the idol of the insurgents, the man who is held to be the leader of the radical element in the country, will lead those radicals again for the good of the Republican party.

He began the leading of the insurgents months ago. Gifford Pinchot crossed the seas to speak with him and pour into his ear the tale of troubles and woes. So did Senator Elihu Root, who is not an insurgent. Senator La Follette, the radical who outshouted Harlow, called at Oyster Bay and came away smiling, calling the President the greatest living American.

Victor Mordock, the vigorous Kansan with the sunflower hair, Judge Madison of Kansas and Senator Bristow were there on Saturday. Others no doubt are coming.

Of the last four La Follette and Bristow are the only real insurgents so far as Mr. Taft is concerned. Bristow is probably persona grata at the White House. La Follette had no great love for Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was there and according to Washington belief would rather play Cassius to any man than follow the lead of another.

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President Taft himself, according to Mr. Mordock, with being most helpful in putting through the postal savings bank bill called for it, may be noted in the Republican platform. To parts of the Administration, railroad bill Mr. Mordock rejected, but in the end he helped to get that law on the statute books. Other Administration measures he rejected, but in the end after they had been shipped into shape he gave his support. He called at the White House many times just before Congress adjourned and was welcomed, apparently, always.

Representative Martin backed Mr. Taft in one of the fights that came in the last days of the session in a fashion that is likely to be remembered. He made a speech on the floor of the House in opposition to the proposition to exempt labor unions which sought to raise wages or ameliorate the condition of labor from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which some leaders said, had much to do with the defeat of that proposition. He too dropped in at the White House.

According to politicians here Mr. Roosevelt will continue to receive insurgents. He will continue to send them away happy and he will be working for the Republican party. Nobody ever saw the Colonel in a position to have to-day, except factional troubles into the Republican camp four months ahead of campaign that carry one knows and admits will be bitter.

BROUGHT JOY TO INSURGENTS

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION TO THE KANSAS PILGRIMS.

The Five Insurgents Still in Washington Think That They Too Are Wearing the Roosevelt Tag—Bristow's Attitude Toward the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Col. Roosevelt's open armed reception of the three insurgent pilgrims from Kansas brought joy to the hearts of the few members of the outlaw band who are still in Washington. They regard Col. Roosevelt's reception of first Wisconsin's La Follette and then of Bristow, Madison and Mordock of Kansas as conclusive evidence that he is with them in their fight against the so-called Republican regulars.

The ex-President's reference to the three Kansas legislators as "the fellows" interested the insurgents generally more than any other feature of Saturday's conference at Sagamore Hill.

They regard it as particularly significant in view of the feeling that President Taft had against Senator Bristow. The President has not attempted to conceal his resentment against Bristow and other members of the insurgent band in his private remarks.

It seems that the Senator described by Mr. Roosevelt as one of his loyal supporters and a "fine fellow," could not get President Taft to appoint a postmaster in his own home town. Senator Bristow last January endorsed Judge J. A. Burnett of Sumner county for postmaster at Salina, Kan., but a few days ago the President sent in the name of Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, who was endorsed by Representative Cullender.

The Kansas Senator who received such a cordial reception at Sagamore Hill had this to say as to his attitude toward the Taft Administration. "I have voted for what I believed to be for the best interests of my constituents. I would be glad to agree with the President upon all legislative matters, but my first duty is to the people of Kansas."

Senator Bristow intends to object to the confirmation of Fitzpatrick's nomination as postmaster at Salina. Another feature of the insurgents' visit to Oyster Bay that excited a good deal of interest in Washington was the reference in their joint statement to the railroad legislation.

"Nothing more pleased us," the statement read, "than his (Roosevelt's) at once congratulating us and then associating with us in having succeeded in putting into the railroad bill the provision vitally necessary in order that it should represent the people of the country and proper control of interstate commerce."

It has been the contention of the Senate insurgents all along that the proposed railroad bill as it came to the Senate from the President and the Attorney-General, contained many features that were not in the original bill and that were not in the interest of the country.

The insurgents did not object to the bill as it came to the Senate from the President and the Attorney-General, but they did object to the bill as it came to the Senate from the President and the Attorney-General.

It is likely that the encouragement which Col. Roosevelt has given to the insurgents will result in requests for several more of them for audiences at Sagamore Hill. An interview with the Colonel and O. K. from him, even if it is limited to a smile, is too valuable an asset for any insurgent to overlook.

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AMES SEES LODGES' HAND

In Navy Department's Refusal to Lend Him Torpedo Boat.

Boston, July 3.—Congressman Butler Ames and his friends believe he has Senator Lodge to thank for the refusal of the Navy Department to detail a torpedo boat to test the lifting power of an aeroplane designed by the inventor of the dirigible.

In the minds of the Navy Department's decision came the charges that Congressman Ames got a tacit promise some time ago that a torpedo boat would be assigned for the purpose; that this promise was given by no less a person than Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dyer, and that yesterday's recantation of that promise is to be taken as an answer to Ames's declaration of his candidacy against Senator Lodge.

"There are some phases of this matter that I cannot talk about for publication," Congressman Ames said. "You can say, however, that I am not surprised at the information from Washington that I was using my public office to get a private favor. Politics is behind that intimation."

The Government should have been about long ago to get a dirigible, and the Government is not getting it. I am doing, or rather trying to do, something that the Government should have been about long ago to get a dirigible, and the Government is not getting it.

Every one at Washington knows it, to bear all the expense that the Government will let me pay for the dirigible, and for everything else but the salaries of the officers and men detailed with the boat. These would go on anyway.

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WASH. FINISHED BETWEEN CAR AND PLATFORM. BEGGED THAT THEY BE TAKEN AWAY.

While Police Captain Duffer of the Canarsie Station and William Warner, owner of an amusement park on Jamaica Bay, used axes and saws with other men in an endeavor to liberate him from his position between a train and the side of the station platform at the Canarsie terminal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's road yesterday, Charles Rose, 23 years old, of 2122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, a switchman, seemed more concerned with the welfare of the excited crowd around him than with his own fate. He begged that the women be got out of sight. He was terribly injured and died shortly after being removed to Bradford Street Hospital.

Rose, unmarried and living with his widowed mother, was coupling a car on a train about to start back to Manhattan, when a train moved ahead. As he turned to leave the car, the car platform hit him. Instead of grasping the platform, which probably would have saved his life, the young man made the mistake of attempting to leap from his place of peril to the station. He was caught by the side of the car and twisted around and around in the four inches of space between the side of the car and the platform.

The accident was witnessed by hundreds for a Sunday airing and their cries caused the train to be stopped within seventy-five feet. By this time Rose, with just his head and shoulders exposed, was pinned half way between the platform and the side of the car. He reviled himself when stimulated with liquor by Mr. Warner, and seemed interested in the actions of the excited persons around him. Women were acting hysterically and several had fainted. Rose advised that they be taken from the scene.

Trains were blocked while Capt. Butler and Mr. Warner and railroad employees worked to cut Rose from his position. The station platform was cut away and he was taken out unconscious.

HULKELEY AFTER AN EDITOR. Senator Denies That He Ever Said He Wanted Only One Term. NEW HAVEN, July 3.—United States Senator Morgan J. Bulkeley of Connecticut, who wants to go back to the Senate for another term, got after Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant, to-day.

Col. Clark is vigorously supporting former Governor George P. McLean for Senator instead of Bulkeley. Within a few days Editor Clark was quoted as having said that Bulkeley some time ago declared that he wanted only one term in the Senate and he would then make way for McLean. The conversation is said to have taken place in the Hartford Club. It is Senator Bulkeley's reply to Mr. Clark.

The statement of Mr. Clark is absurd and every one who is in any way familiar with the politics of the State and of Hartford for years knows that it is absurd. When I have given my confidence to Mr. Charles Hopkins Clark? From the time I first ran for Mayor of Hartford, in 1880, until the present time he has been opposed to me in every election. He has been opposed to me in every election. He has been opposed to me in every election.

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Washington in Delaware. Negro Teacher Warmly Welcomed by Several Large Audiences. Wilmington, Del., July 3.—Dr. Booker T. Washington got an enthusiastic welcome to Delaware to-day. He spoke at Newark College, Newark, and Wilmington under the auspices of the business league which he organized several years ago. To-night he held a reception at the home of Dr. S. G. Elbert, colored, president of the league. To-morrow he will make a tour of the State on a special train. He will speak at Georgetown, Milford, Dover, Clayton and Middletown.

A banquet by the league here to-morrow night will be the concluding feature of his tour. He will proceed to Tuskegee, Ala.

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